phases in common with the women who

wanted something to occupy their time.

She did not knit, but went around with

just as the knitting had been for the other

woman. The first sign of returning health

in her case was a wholesome disgust for the

This physician told THE SUN reporter

that such cases of nervousness were just

as genuine as others that took the form of

facial contertions or other more familiar

tortoise, which she gave to her cook."

or the opera without it.

Mother's Task Made Easter Than Usual This Season by the Pretty New Materials—The Model Gowns Both Simple and Attractive-Braid the Trimming.

School frocks for small girls are exercising minds of mothers just now, but the problem of obtaining something suitable and attractive for the purpose should be added than usual this season. Many of the materials are appropriate and pretty for school girls' use, and the designers of for school guils use, and the designers of ready made frocks for children have been edok to see the possibilities in the charming checks and plaids and one tone light weight voilens in which the shops abound.

The season's colorings, too, lend them-sives readily to youthful clothing. The soft bronze greens, the warm browns, the deep over blues, the rich reds are all dark nough to be practical, yet have enough He in them to suit childish wearers, and the popular plaids in which these colorings are combined are often ideal materials for the school frock.

The wonderfully blended irregular plaids and checks in broadcloth or cloth finished vorsted, subdued yet rich in effect, are as a ule too expensive for the small girl's every day use. Many of these materials would be stogether attractive for the purpose, but goods at four or five dollars a yard are an arrayagant luxury for school wear, even bough the material is as wide as are these ine clothe and as well calculated to stand

There are, however, innumerable pretty plaids and checks in light weight woollens of less expensive character and though such subtle blendings of color as are seen in the smooth fine cloths are not possible or at least are not obtained in the cheaper materials, the color schemes of the latter are charming enough to satisfy even the

The blue and green mixtures are always becoming and appropriate for the little girl and though blue and green combinaions are not so new as some others they are shown in great variety and beauty and in goods of all grades. The regulation blue and green tartan plaids relieved by lines of white or red or yellow are long established favorites with the makers of children's clothes and are offered to-day in a surprising number of wool stuffs, smooth and rough, light and heavy, and in countless varieties of weave. The gayer tartans, too, are well represented, and all of these Sootch plaids are brought out to great advantage n the silk and wool poplins which are provng very attractive to buyers who have shildren's frocks in mind.

Brown and green plaids and checks are as popular for the small girls as the blue and reen mixtures and in many of the new ds blue, green and brown are all comhined, with perhaps several shades of each of these three colors introduced in the one

Shades of bright brown and white, of warm green and white or black, or of red and black are mingled in regular or irreguar sheeks and plaids, and some of the black thecks in white and color, black and color. or two harmonizing colors, such as brown and green, are particularly pretty and shildish trimmed in velvet ribbon or stitched reivet bands of the darker color.

The touch of velvet so inevitable upon the fall costume of the grown up is used as adageously upon the schoolgirl's frock, and in bands, piping, collars and cuffs, buttons, &c.; one tone velvet makes an uncommonly attractive finish for the materials of mixed coloring. Black velvet is usually shown for the blue and green stuffs and tans; but dear little models are shown in black check of brown and green and white trimmed in bands of brown

Smart little frocks are made of black and white broken checks trimmed in bands black velvet or black silk and piping of bright red taffeta. Enough of the red sumed to add a childish gayety to the black

Braids'are even more popular then ever s trimming for the child's frock, and both outache and flat braids are much used, though ordinarily these are applied in simple nes rather than in the complicated designs

Bands of velvet and silk are sometimes braided with an intricate design in soutache and applied to a plain tone wool stuff; but more often the soutache is applied in straight lines upon the material itself or upon contrasting cloth, silk or velvet.

A host of fancy narrow braids is in evidence and many of these are peculiarly stapted to the brightening of a little dark frock. Plain black braid an inch and a half wide, bordered on one edge by a very narrow line of bright red or bright green which s in turn edged by a mere thread line of gold, is an instance of such braid and it will medily be seen that such trimming has good possibilities in connection with plain

tone materials. Narrow mixed black and white braids have similiar colored borders, and narrow fat braids edged by contrasting soutache are good. A still more fanciful class of sarrow braid simple enough for childish uses has a narrow band of flat braid edged on one side by a single line of soutache, which at intervals forms a circle or loop on the side opposite the fla braid.

This loop incloses a tiny dot of bright colored velvet, and when the trimming and the material are carefully chosen, the effect is excellent. We have seen a dark blue French serge trimmed with such braid, the flat braid being in black, the soutache in black and white with a thread of gold, and the inclosed velvet dot in bright red, and a similar trimming in dark ornze green with tawny organge velvet calls up a vision of a chic little frock in bronze green or in a bronze green and brown mixture wonderfully livened by the mere flecks of orange.

Plaid and plain materials are combined n many of the smart little models, the main body of the dress being of either plain or plaid, with bands, collar, &c., of the other. Plain broadcloth gives good results upon plaid stuff of almost any texture, and pipings, &c.; of plaid silk form effective rimmings for plain color woollens.

The striped or Pekin silks in bright colors also make attractive pipings, and are, perhaps, a trifle newer than the plaids. Bands of bright plaid on which are set lines of soutache in the color of the one tone rock material trim prettily some delightful models in dark blue and in green serge hown by one house devoted to children's

This same firm shows exceedingly simple charming models with plaited blouse and skirt in smart plaids of excellent quality ad coloring, but with no trimming save dura down collars and cuffs of heavy emdered linen and a scarf in the dominant

olor of the plaid. The bretelle blouse is too pretty to be laid the and affords an opportunity for good abinations of plain and plaid stuffs, a same sterial forming skirt and bratelies the the biouse is made of gay plaid in the very light weight wook. Our artist

has sketched one good model of this kind, the double bretelle with its loops and buttons giving some originality to the model whose coloring was, however, its strongest mendation. A stroll through the shops will suggest any number of attractive

color schemes for such frocks. The majority of the sleeves are of threequarter length, but others are shorter, nding just above the elbow and completed by an undersleeve covering the This undersleeve of lingerie or lace of course soils readily and is more or less of a nuisance, though adjustable and easily cleansed, but it does not soil so quickly when short as would a long underseve in like materials.

The necks of the little wool frocks are almost invariably out down to show a square, round or U shaped guimpe or a linen shield, and this touch of white near the face rescues even the dark frock from sombreness Peter Thompson sailor suits are in as good style as ever and some mothers prefer them to anything else for play and school

WHENCE THE HOT WATER CAME. Solution of the Mystery of a Comfortable

Cottage in the Woods. The letter said-it was about a cottage they were thinking of hiring, belonging to a hotel at a summer resort in the woods-that the cottage had three large bedrooms each with two windows, a sitting room with a large open fireplace and a bathroom with hot and cold water. They were ready to believe all the things said about it, the only thing they couldn't exactly understand being about the hot water. They couldn't just see how this cottage, situated as they pposed it must be, could be supplied with bot water.

But there is, you know, about a letter, as there is about the spoken word, an air that tells you whether it is true or not, and they believed this letter to be true; and so they wrote and took the cottage.

When, in the early morning, after a drive of some miles from the railroad station, they reached the hotel they were met by they reached the hotel they were met by the proprietor, who himself escorted them to the cottage; and with his own hands lighted the fire already laid on its hearthstone. A most hospitable and graceful welcome; and the cottage itself proved to be more than they had expected.

It was a rustic cottage, all bark on the outside, and with a wide veranda, this with its columns and railings all of bark covered timbers.

covered timbers.

Inside the house was natural wood everywhere, and all bright, fresh and pleasing to

the eye.

The rooms were ample in size. Here was the sitting room with its big open fire-place in a broad stone chimney, and there was the bathroom, twice as big as many a city bathroom, and with a most modern bathrib.

When they tried the hot water faucets, why, there was the hot water; and at that they still wondered.

They could understand the cold water supply well. They could understand the cold water supply—you can pipe cold water any distance; but this cottage was five hundred feet, at least, from the hotel, and even if they had laid a system of hot water pipes for the supply of the cottages it wasn't possible that, however jacketed, a pipe would keep water, intermittently used, hot at such a distance. So the source of the hot water supply remained a mystery.

There was a hot water boiler, apparently

There was a hot water boiler, apparently quite isolated, standing in one corner of the bathroom, hot to the touch, as hot water boilers ought to be, and when the hot water faucets were turned you got hot water; but where it came from no one, could guess. And so they remained mystified for about three days, when they made a discovery. Projecting diagonally downward from the side of the boiler toward a partition between the bathroom and a bedroom in front, adjoining the sitting room, they dis-

front, adjoining the sitting room, they discovered two pipes running through this partition and down nearly to the floor of the bedroom. On looking to see where their other ends went they discovered that down close to the floor in the bedroom the pipes passed through the back of the chim-ney, which formed a part of one side of this room, through the back of the chimney toward the sitting room, and when they

the mystery was solved.

The andirons in the fireplace were of iron piping, through which the water circulated, and so with a fire in the fireplace there was always hot water in the boiler. It was really very simple; but it war also rather clever, don't you think?

Mixed Their Metaphors From the Christian Register. A minister said to his congregation Brethren, the muddy pool of politics was the rock on which I split." An orator is credited with a peroration in

AND TARTAN PLAIDS.

after a while.

which he spoke of "all ranks, from the queen

"My client acted bold!,"y said the coun-

tance, but he was not dismayed. He took the

bull by the horns and had him indicted for

A Hindu journalist, commenting on a

political disturbance, said: "We cannot, from a distance, realize the intensity of the crisis, but it is a certain thing that many crowned heads must be trembling in their

shoss. An old negro woman whose needs were supplied by friends never failed to express her gratitude in original language: "You is powerful good to a pore ole oman like me, wid one foot in de grabe an de oder a-oryin and language."

"He saw the storm brewing in the dis-

sitting on her throne to the cottager sitting

now whose home, in which she spends

most of the year, is not far from the city.

For about two months she is in town. Last

winter she took it into her head that she

could not take the frequent trips to town without some occupation. So she began to

knit on the train. It was merely a form

of nervousness and she will get over it

"Another case of women's society nerves

which other persons were disposed to call

fectation came under my observation.

I happened to know that it was not affecta-

tion and that the woman really was ill. Otherwise she would never have been willing to expend the time and money on her



TOO MUCH PLAY RESULTS IN ODD BREAKDOWNS.

One Society Matron Continually Brushed Her Teeth-Another Had a Tortoise for a Pet-Knitting a Diversion That Many Indulge In-Nerve Doctor Talks.

It is not only the workers who sometimes break down and have strange attacks of nerves which make them do queer things. Too much pleasure even in a perfectly decorous way may bring on attacks that require the attention of the nerve doctors. It seems that women in society who are too devoted to its demands are sometimes likely to have the freakiest of spells.

"One of the strangest cases of that kind that came under my observation," a nerve specialist told a Sun reporter, "concerned a young married woman in society, who was not only very beautiful but very much in demand. The summer holiday never meant much rest or recuperation for her. There were generally six weeks in Europe, then Newport and a round of country houses before the season in New York began. One year she came back to the city already tired out and began the daily grind

of pleasure. "It was not long before she was the victim of a most remarkable delusion. She felt that it was absolutely necessary for her to clean her teeth immediately after every meal. Try as she might it was perfectly impossible for her to control this impulse. After a short while she gave in entirely and carried around her toothbrush and powder wherever she went. As soon as the woman left the table she darted upstairs and made herself comfortable before they appeared again in the drawing room. It must be said that she had very beautiful teeth, of which she had always been very proud and con-

"Her struggles with the tooth brush were merely a form of acute nervousness into which she had been brought by her physical fatigue. A trip to Italy on a slow steamer and a vacation of several months at the

German spas made her all right. "Another patient of mine was a very pretty girl with a very enviable position socially and other things to make her pervous. One of these was her lack of money and the importance of making a brilliant match. It was necessary to her from her point of view to be seen at all the big balls to which she was invited and not to drop out of the social round at any point. So she kept up until her nerves needed rest. The kind of a rest she gave them served for only a short time. She found that she could not keep her fingers still at any time and began to knit. She knit at the opera while men talked to her and she knit in the intervals of cotillons.

"That was not the satisfaction she expected it to be, however, as a means of allaying her nervousness. After a while she came to me and of course needed only rest and simple treatment to restore her nerves to their normal state again. Knitting is a form of relief that nervous women are very likely to seek. I have a patient



"I knew how rich she was and what an establishment she and her husband kept up and recognized that something was wrong. It proved not to be very serious. A voyage to Italy and a sojourn of several months at a spa abroad brought her around, I met her the other day and she laughingly referred to her delusion. 'It seems funny enough now,' she said, 'but wait until you

party. Then it won't be so amusing." Good Methods Sometimes Work

have an irresistible inclination to carry

home a chicken croquette from a dinner

From the Kansas City Journal. John Inglis, the crop expert of Minneapolis, whose crop forecasts have gained worldwide fame for their amazing accuracy, had been describing to a reporter some of his

forecasting methods. "You see," he ended, laughing, "these forecasts don't seem so remarkable you once know how to set about making them. The result, no doubt, is wonderful SCHOOL FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS OF RED AND BLUE PLAIN GOODS enough, yet the method of obtaining it is

simple.
"Simple methods give always the best results. You know the story of the parlor maid and the two young men?
"Well, a certain clever parlor maid hurried to her young lady one evening and said

well, a cercain clever portor made and said breathlessly:

"Oh, Miss Fanny, both them young gents you are engaged to has called, and they're in the parior together, and somehow they've found out you've been false to each, and it looks to me as if there's going to be some terrible trouble.

"What shall I do? What shall I do? Miss Fanny moaned, as her powder puff dropped from her nerveless fingers.

"I'll fix it,' said the clever maid, after a moment of deep thought. 'I'll go and say you're crying your eyes out because your pa has lost all his money. Then you can keep the one what stays.'

"Good, good! Miss Fanny cried.
"The maid withdrew. Some minutes passed."

Then she returned with a scared face.

"Both gents is gone, she said."

ENGLISH WOMEN ARE CHANGED treatment that she did. Her case had some

FOR ONE THING, THEY DRESS pet turtle. It was a harmless species of BETTER THAN THEY DID. tortoise and she never went to the theatre

Women expressed their opinion of her They May Even Become Smart in Time, a affectation very frankly and some of them Prophet Thinks-But Certain British even talked about her sanity; but she Traits Are Likely to Endure—Among These Are Amiability and Composure. ciung to her turtle. It was something to occupy her attention and keep her interested

LONDON, Sept. 14.-The English woman of the upper classes is at present abroad in London, and if one wants to get a glimpse of her in all her glory now is the time. A vast improvement is in evidence in the dress and general appearance of the English woman and to one absent from the English capital even a few years the change is

symptons. Usually they come from the The styles in dress one sees are certainly same causes too. Playing too hard has not Parisian, nor are they American, but a peculiar individuality stamps the English



woman unmistakably as a subject of King Edward. The collar to her dress is less loose and is higher than it used to be, thereby doing away with the ropes and ropes of beads she once revelled in for her throat; her dress is made more tight fitting, showing a form a little angular but not without a certain grace; her shoes are neater, while still comfortable. most distinguishing feature of the English woman, perhaps, is her hat, and it is the same with the Scotch, the Irish and the Weish woman. After one becomes accustomed to the rounded bun at the back of the

one feels that the hat curved over the head like a bell suits the general contour fairly The English woman realized years ago that frivolous French adornments were not for her more serious air and cast them aside as altogether impossible, creating a style peculiarly her own. This effect, from the American woman's point of view, was the limit of plainness, for far from concealing the deficiencies of the English woman's elongated figure and her rather stooped corriage it exaggerated every bad point.

Among other things her shoes could have been worn on either foot with equal comfort and comeliness. Her hat, bent and fluted all around, waved and turned in such a manner that the wearer had to invent strings to hold it in place.

The strings were the finish of the frame for the face, and were affected summer.

made flatter still by the invisible net

for the face, and were affected summer and winter. "Such a shame," foreign and winter. "Such a shame," foreign critics said, "that the pretty English face should have such an unseemly setting!"

Criticism and association with well dressed women of other countries have had their effect, and the English woman has given up the pursuit of the quaint. She has done away with chiffon and gewards and the state of the state o gaws and cheap finery and drapings like those seen in old prints and has accepted

the inevitable. result is that as she is viewed in London to-day she is a creature with frock and coffure so nearly in good taste that you give her the benefit of the doubt. Well

groomed she has always been; but the polish and neatness in her general attire are now decidedly in evidence.

Smart she will surely be before many years will have passed if the improvement continues. She may never acquire the dash of the American nor the chic of the French woman, and maybe that is just as well, for if she did so she would forfeit

her individuality.

The English woman is always composed and calm, ever the mistress of her sur-roundings. It seems impossible to ruffle

her good temper.

She may not be so sprightly as her cousin across the seas, nor so brilliant as those separated from her by the Channel, but she is always the sweet, womanly kind-the old fashioned species that stands out in Tennyson or Scott of Burn who weigh home and the ties of home above

If you step into an omnibus with an armful of packages she leans over to assist you until you are seated; you ask her the direction of a certain place in a crowded. rection of a certain place in a crowded street and she will not only point out the way but will walk several steps with you to be sure no mistake is made. All her kindnesses are done in such a simple, sincere manner that you feel that it is but the habitual good heartedness of the woman speaking



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EYERY LOBSTER SHOULD KNOW

BLACK TAFFETA, 36 INCHES,

THAT PACIFIC WATERS ARE FATAL TO THE FAMILY.

The Latest Proposition to Transplant Lobsters Calls Forth an Opinion From an Expert-An Old Canard Originated by a Disappointed Western Editor.

Once more the United States Fish Commission has decided that it will attempt to transplant the Atlantic lobster and put it in the waters of the Pacific Coast, receiving in return some specimens of the gigantic crab of the West in an attempt to make an Eastern race of mastodonic crabs. Of this attempt Joseph D. Redding of this city, formerly California Fish Commissioner, as was his father before him, had something to say yesterday. Mr. Redding was first made Commissioner in 1883. He served two years and in 1889 was reappointed

to serve until 1894. "The most pretentious attempt at transplanting Atlantic lobsters was in 1890," said Mr. Redding. "One of the Fish Commission's cars was loaded with lobsters. There were, say, 380 grown lobsters, male and female, and 30,000 spawn transported packed in seaweed and drenched in sea water. They got out to California in good condition and were put into the water in Monterey Bay; about 100 miles south of San Francisco; where the commission decided that conditions were such, as regarded food and the like, as the lobsters

"Of these lobsters, except an occasional one which was washed up dead, no trace ever has been seen. I believe that the failure, which was only the most recent of several, was due to the fact that the water conditions are not alike. Lobsters thrive in about thirty feet of water, which has to be very warm in summer and very cold in

had at home.

winter. "In August, when the water is warmest on the Atlantic coast, up along Nova Scotia, Maine and Massachusetts, where lobsters thrive most, they shed their shells. When winter comes on the shells grow again. In the Pacific at Monterey the water is about for the first time it was furbished up all 56 degrees all year round, that is to say, brand new for me, mostly because I was very cold. It never changes. The lobsters my father's son.

could not shed their shells because the water was too cold, and died. That is my theory, and it is borne out by experts.

"On the other hand, further south in Callfornia, down near San Diego, the water is uniformly hot and the lobsters languish because they have no recurrent changes in water temperature such as they demand. believe, therefore, that there is almost no chance of ever making Atlantic lobsters grow in California.

"Shad, whitefish and striped bass have been successfully transplanted from the East to the West, but oysters do not thrive. As seed they can be taken West and it planted on the beaches will grow, but will not generate. Nature has arranged things, and I imagine that man never can over-

come Nature to that extent.

"For reasons something similar we never can hope to transplant the mammoth crab, Cancer magister, which is found so plenti-fully in the West. It is peculiar to note that while in Japan a lobster something like the Atlantic lobster exists, in France there is a sort of tentacled lobster, which also can be found in San Francisco. What causes these found in San Francisco. What causes these differences it is impossible to say. Still the Atlantic lobster which exists in Japan can-

not be made to thrive in California."

"How about that story that many years ago lobsters were taken to California with their claws stuffed and the whole batch died through being put in the water that way?" Mr. Redding was asked.

way?" Mr. Redding was asked.
"Oh, that is a canard thirty-four years
old," he answered. "It dates back to the
time when my father was Fish Commissioner in California in 1872. Mr. Livingston Stone brought from the Atlantic Coast two barrels of lobsters carefully packed in seaweed. To prevent them tearin another to pieces he tied their claws. another to pieces he tied their claws. When the two barrels arrived in San Francisco they were placed in a dinghy and my father and Mr. Stone and a boatman prepared for a trip to what were called the Heads of San Francisco.

"There was a fussy old chap named Dunn; who ran a small magazine devoted to topics of forest and stream. He wanted to go along but there was not room for him.

along but there was not room for him. He was annoyed at the rebuff, and when he saw the lobsters' claws were tied he

he saw the lobsters' claws were tied he wrote an article to say they were put in the water that way. It was not so.

"Why, do you know that that story is the only thing of that old attempt to establish lobeter culture in the West which seems to stick? That has been rehashed and has been going the rounds for years. It has been tacked on to each succeeding commissioner, and when I got into office for the first time it was furbished up all brand new for me, mostly because I was